CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY, MORNING SEPT. 15, 1858.

Change in Judge Trumbull's Appointments.

Judge Trumbull will speak in Peoria on Tuesday, October 5th, instead of on the 7th of October. The exchange of days between Peoria and Lacon was made to enable the people of Peoria to attend the debate in Galesburg, October 7th, between Lincoln and Douglas.

The Debate at Jonesboro.

The third debate between Lincoln and Douglas takes place to-day at Jonesboro. Douglas has boasted that when he got Lincoln down into Egypt he would "bring him to his milk." Jonesboro is in the heart of Egypt, and here, if ever, the little giant will exhibit himself in the character of milk-maid. It is altogether probable that both himself and his milking arrangements will come out of the trial badly damaged. We hope to have full intelligence from the "milk-pen" on Friday morning.

Senator Trumbull at La Porte and South Bend.

Senator Trumbull has yielded to the urgent solicitations of the people of La Porte and South Bend, Indiana, to address them upon the great political issues of the day. He will speak at La Porte to-morrow, the 16th, and at South Bend the next day.

An Insolent Government Official.

The Agent of the *Staats Zeitung*, Mr. Miller, being at Cairo a few days ago, on business connected with that paper, and hearing from one of the subscribers at that place that he had failed to get his paper for some weeks, he called at the post office to make inquiries respecting its non-receipt. He was told that the copy in question did not come in the mail. Upon the Agent's remarking that he could not afford to see subscribers through the delinquency of the post office, the official in charge assailed him with the most vulgar and ungentlemanly epithets, accompanying his dirty language with a threat to kick the Agent out of the office.

In the afternoon of the same day the subscriber in question found four copies of the paper at the post office, where they had accumulated through the negligence, or something worse, of this insolent official. Mr. Paxon should mug out his blackguard clerk and put a gentleman in his place.

Romance and Rascality—Signor Moreto, alias the "Count," Identical with the "Zouave."

The curious piece of romance and rascality that transpired in this city sometime since, which Signor Moreto, alias the "Count," was the principal actor, is doubtless fresh in the recollection of quite an extensive circle of the "upper ten" who were duped or diddled by that exceedingly insinuating personage. The son of a millionaire, if not a millionaire himself—of agreeable person, killing mustache, unapproachable gentility of manners—possessed of every accomplishment that education and refined society could give—the finest speaker of half a dozen languages, the master of every art of pleasing—what wonder that our comparatively vulgar realm of fashion opened wide its arms to welcome, that old ladies and old gentlemen admired, that young ladies doted on, that young men were jealous and envious of, the man who by common consent was dubbed the "Count" in virtue of his manifold attractions? What wonder that a fond grew up between two rival houses whose lovely daughters each urged a prior claim to his affections? What wonder that the town was all agog when it began to be whispered about that Apollo and Cressus combined, had planned such a steamboat excursion connected with such an entertainment as would eclipse everything of the kind ever planned or given before?

Alas! for human hopes and anticipations. The "Count's" remittances delayed their coming, and it was given out that he had hastened to New York to hurry them up. He was gone a long time—the fashionable world was on the tenter-hooks of impatience—certain persons who had made advances to relieve his temporary embarrassments began to be suspicious, and then the awful truth came out that Signor Moreto was a humbug, and that everybody who had confided in him had been duped.

And now it turns out, as was hinted some time ago, that Signor Moreto who played these scaly tricks upon our citizens and the "Zouave" who abducted Miss Blount, and who only the other day attempted to murder some person in New York for speaking against his precious character, are one and the same person. So writes a gentleman in Boston, who once had the honor to bail the Signor out of prison in that city, to a friend in Chicago. He knows him well by person and reputation and cannot be mistaken in the man.

This accomplished scoundrel, from the accounts we have of him, has had a most adventurous career. He is, so it is said, the son of a worthy and respectable Spanish merchant of Lima, but early in life behaved so badly as to bring disgrace upon all connected with him, and left home a cunning and reckless adventurer. For some rascality he was not long after condemned to be shot in Chili, but a rogue's luck befriended him and he escaped. The next we hear of him is at Valparaiso, where he seduced a very respectable young lady, and came near being shot by her incensed brother. Arriving in this country, he contrived to win his way into the good graces of some of the first families of Boston and Roxbury, where he was regarded as the pink of gentility and the "glass of fashion," until his true character was discovered, when he was incontinently kicked out of good society. We are not familiar with the exact chronology of his adventures, but suppose he had just left Boston when he came here. Where or in what character he will next turn up remains to be seen.

The Captured Africans Happily Disposed of.

We learn through the Washington *Union* that on Friday last a contract was concluded between the government and the American Colonization Society, by which the latter agreed to subsist and instruct the captured Africans for one year after their arrival at Liberia, having due regard for their health and comfort. Less than $50,000 will be paid to the Society for this service. This is much better than sending them, under the care of special government agents, as was at first proposed.

We venture the prediction that it will be a long time before another slaver is captured by one of our government vessels. It was so contrary to our established pro-slavery policy that everybody must regard the capture in the present instance as a blunder. It would not look well in the eyes of foreign nations to reprimand Lieut. Maffitt, publicly, but we should not be afraid to wager a trifle that he has received private intimation that another such exhibition of his zeal would not be pleasing to the ruling powers.

☞ The following explains itself and puts a quietus on a roorback of the *Times*:

Personal.

CARD FROM COL. CARPENTER.

Chicago, Sept. 12, 1858.

EDITORS CHICAGO HERALD.—Dear Sir:—While confined to my bed with an illness of three weeks duration, a friend handed me the Chicago *Times*, which contained, in substance, the charge that I had received from the Republican party five hundred dollars for the campaign in Illinois. The statement is false in letter and spirit, and there is no one who can say it. It was concocted to enable the editor of that most scurrilous sheet to play the *role* nature and education have so eminently qualified him for—that of a foul slanderer and unmitigated liar. I have not received from any person a single dollar for any political purpose, but have, out of my own means, paid my own expenses in this contest.

Very respectfully yours,

E. B. CARPENTER.

☞ An interesting article from the pen of [illegible] will appear to-morrow.

Suicide at Odin.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

Odin, Ill., Sept. 14, 1858.

Charles Scott, brother of the Freight Agent at this station, on the C., A. & St. L. road, and keeper of the station house hotel, committed suicide by cutting his throat, last night after arrived here, about 9 o'clock A. M. The cause of this act was insanity. He was about 38 years of age, and leaves a family. In haste,

SMITH.

[We are indebted to conductor H. H. Given, of the C., A. & St. L. Railroad, for favors.]

From Washington.

Reported Reconciliation between Walker and Henningsen—The Requisition of Ochs.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 10.

The announcement, a few days since, of a reconciliation between Generals Henningsen and Walker was, in a measure, premature. Henningsen and Walker met accidentally at one of the New York Hotels when the latter announced the pleasure he felt at an opportunity to explain matters between them. Before any explanation, however, company interrupted them, and the filibusters separated. Next day Henningsen sent his card to Gen. Walker, thus intimating that he would be pleased to receive an explanation. In reply he received only Walker's card. Thus communication was again closed between them.

There is no doubt Walker wishes to cut loose from his old friend; for when Joe White inquired of Walker, how he could proceed without Henningsen, the little "gray-eyed man" answered, "Very well—I shall not miss him a particle." A very different impression prevails here. Henningsen has the entire confidence of the men in power, who regard him as a high-toned gentleman, alike tenacious of his own honor and the honor of his country. It is understood here that he will engage in no movement that does not meet the approbation of the Administration, and is sanctioned by law. Walker has neither the confidence nor respect of any man connected with the Government here or in Nicaragua. Such is the difference in the position of the two men in Washington.

Mr. Buchanan's policy in endeavoring to purchase Cuba, aims at five things, viz.: 1. To satisfy the Bishop and clergy of Spain that the abolishing Church would not be forced 2. To a secondary position on the island, in the event of its transfer to the United States. 3. To satisfy Christians that her thirty millions of private property on the island would not be subject to the principles of agrarianism, but would be held in safety by the transfer. 4. To satisfy the agriculturist that his market would not be injured, but improved, by having not only the ports of Cuba, but those of the whole country free to his produce. 5. To satisfy the commercial interests that free trade would be accorded them here, while they could discriminate at home according to their pleasure; and finally, to satisfy the Government that a transfer of the island is actually necessary to secure lasting peace between the countries. Such is the programme of the Administration policy for the new Minister to Madrid, which, if carried out, must result in the purchase of Cuba. Mr. Buchanan being strongly and popularly fast on the first point, and this would involve a failure on the others. This difficulty I blated at a few days ago—and it is one Mr. Buchanan fully appreciates, but what can be done? Could not Bishop Hughes be induced to try his hand at diplomacy?

Springfield Post Office.

A rumor was rife on the street yesterday that W. Keys had been removed from the Post Office in this city, and was to be succeeded by Mr. Lanphier, jun. We can hardly credit this report. Mr. Keys has reached seventy thousand *five hundred*, and Chicago paper approaches half this circulation.

Hon. John McLean, Judge of the Supreme Court of the U. S., arrived in this city on Monday evening, and is stopping at the Tremont House.

"PEACHES AND ——."—These delicacies can yet be found at Aiken's, on Clark street. Those who wish to enjoy them must call soon, for they will remain but a few weeks longer.

FINE BEEF.—Louis Richelieu, butcher, drove past our office yesterday the finest beef cattle we have seen for many a day. They were purchased from Mr. Newgrieg, of Naperville. The twins weigh 3,190 pounds. The heifer four year old. The other two weighed 3,110 pounds. Next Saturday Mr. Richelieu will have for sale a beautiful lot of beeves (Devonshire breed) will be introduced to steaks, and offered for sale at No. 6 Milwaukee avenue.

ASSAULTS UPON OYSTERS.—Officers Dunn and Richenbecker were assaulted on Ontario street on evening or two since, by two men named Martin and Michael Lynch, who were pursuing a man with demonstrations of violence. The officers interfering, the Lynches attacked them, and Richenbecker was quite severely injured, by blows inflicted with a beef-pounder and a stockyoke. Officer Dubois was at last compelled to use pistol, the ball from which passed through a leg of one of the attacking party. They thereupon surrendered, and were on Monday fined fifty dollars and sentenced to thirty days imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man, name unknown, was run over and instantly killed on Monday night, just outside the city limits, by a train of cars on the Michigan Southern Railroad. The engineer discovered him lying on the track, but not in time to stop the train, and he was run over, killing him instantly. The deceased was seen a few hours before at the Junction, very much intoxicated. Nothing was found upon his person which could serve to identify him, but he is thought to be a blacksmith. He was a man about 45 years of age, five feet eight inches high, grayish black hair, with no whiskers except under the chin, blue eyes and rather sharp features; the second finger on the right hand appears to have been broken. He was dressed in a bombasine frock coat, white cotton shirt, linen bosom, marked "T. M.," black satinet pantaloons, tied up with a red silk ribbon, and old, well-worn, calf-skin boots. An empty whisky bottle was found laying by his side.]

HELSINDIG CANAL BOATS.—The canal boat A. & D., brought from Peoria, on the 3d inst., 4,146 bushels corn and 1,528 bushels wheat—in all equal to 6,784 bushels corn; and on the 11th inst., the same boat brought from Morris 5,453.32 bushels of corn, 2,826 lbs of grass seed, and 200 bushels of wheat, equal to 9,906.10 bushels of corn. This was the largest loads ever brought through the canal to Chicago. The A. & D. was built by Ashurst & Douglass, and is the best boat ever built to run on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. They have also just completed two new canal boats, called the Astoria, and Asia, the latter of which is still on the ways, and they challenge comparison with any boats ever built here or in any other part of the country. Messrs. Mathers, who probably are as good judges of canal craft as can be found in the West, have purchased the Astoria and Asia. Anybody in want of craft of this description will be sure to secure the services of gentlemen who are perfect in their business, by giving their orders to Messrs. Ashurst & Douglass.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF MAIL ROBBERY.—A man by the name of Powers, was arrested on Monday, at Oswego, on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, where he belongs, charged with obstructing a draft for $800, from a letter, it being the property of H. H. Booth, also of Oswego. The following are the circumstances of the case:

On Friday morning last, Powers stopped in at W. S. Bond's clothing store, 47 Clark street, and asked for information respecting the cashing of a draft in his possession, stating at the same time, that he knew of no one in this city who could identify him. He was directed to Aikin & Norton's, on the opposite side of the street, and there told his story, which at once excited the suspicions of Mr. Aiken. Deciding that the case demanded investigation, Mr. Aiken persuaded Mr. Silvey to advance him $10 on the draft, which he, Powers, promptly indorsed "H. E. Booth," and afterwards picked out $82 worth of clothing, which he directed to be sent to his address, together with the balance of the draft, as soon as Bond could get it cashed. Powers left for Oswego on the night train and Silvy immediately wrote to the Postmaster, at that place inquiring if one Booth lived there, answering the description he gave of Powers. The real Booth was, of course, immediately found, and came to Chicago Monday; while the Postmaster had Powers arrested as above stated. Monday evening deputy U. S. Marshal John S. Mulliner, went down to Oswego and arrested Powers on a warrant issued by U. S. Commissioner Magill, and yesterday morning lodged him in the Chicago jail to await a hearing on Friday next at 10 o'clock.

First Republican Rally.

The Republicans of this city gathered in goodly numbers at the Supervisor's Room, in the Court House, last evening, notwithstanding the meeting was called simply for business purposes. All seemed wide awake and eager for the coming contest, which all now feel will result in a glorious victory.

The meeting was called to order and president over by Andrew Harvey, Esq., Vice President of the Republican Club; B. F. Downing acted as Secretary.

The objects of the meeting were stated by B. F. Downing, Esq., which were to institute a new organization in place of the Republican Club, which had expired by limitation.

On motion of J. W. Waughop, a retiring committee of seven was appointed to report a City Committee of three from each ward to organize the Republican party for the coming campaign. The following gentlemen were named as the retiring committee: J. W. Waughop, Elliott Anthony, C. H. Parwell, J. D. Ward, Benjamin Sanders, D. L. Wood and ——— Moore.

During the absence of the Committee, brief and telling speeches were made by William Bross, George W. Gage, Caspar Butz, J. D. Ward and ——Crocker, Esq.

Mr. Hessing read a letter from Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, in which he promises to address the citizens of Chicago during the coming campaign. Mr. Schurz, as most of our readers know, is one of the most eloquent speakers in the Western country. He is an ardent and enthusiastic Republican, and is greatly beloved, by both his German and American fellow-citizens in Wisconsin. He speaks in German and English with equal effect.

The Committee appointed for the purpose, reported the names of the following gentlemen for the City Committee:

COMMITTEE.

1ST WARD.—N. B. Judd, J. C. Dore, B. F. Downing.

2D WARD.—Theobold Hartmann, James P. Root, Geo. W. Gage.

3D WARD.—A. Boyden, J. N. Hendricks, A. Garrison.

4TH WARD.—E. H. Foss, O. H. Salisbury, E. H. Kellogg.

5TH WARD.—J. D. Ward, W. J. Wallis, W. L. Church.

6TH WARD.—Reuben Cleveland, W. Wisdoe, G. F. Laverson.

7TH WARD.—A. U. Hessing, A. Harvey, E. Anthony.

8TH WARD.—Geo. Schneider, J. R. Hugunin, J. H. Ackley.

9TH WARD.—A. C. Coventry, I. N. Arnold, H. Kreismann.

10TH WARD.—D. F. Wilson, F. Schilling, Samuel Ragg.

The Committee will meet on Friday evening at the Tremont House, at 7½ o'clock.

Mechanics' Institute Exhibition.

Our notes must be cut short this morning, owing to the crowded state of our columns. There is no abatement in the interest taken by the public in this exhibition, and the attendance continues large. We understand that quite a number of additions will be made to the exhibition to-day and to-morrow, mostly of articles of a perishable nature, which could not be well introduced before. Some additions will also be made to the machinery department.

In the line of Photographic and Fine Arts generally, the display is one that does honor to our city.

Alschuler & Florence, of No. 143 Lake street, show some fine photographs on paper or canvas, painted in oil. Among others are life-like portraits of Mayor Haines and Recorder Wilson, which it would be difficult to distinguish from oil paintings, except in the exact likeness. Alschuler & Florence are well known to excel in the Photographic Art, and we are glad to hear that their success is equal to their merit.

N. Basham exhibits two busts of Rev. N. H. Schenck, and two busts of a lady. As works of art they rank deservedly high.

Hosler, of Metropolitan building, makes the largest display of photographs on exhibition. They are mostly set in elegant frames, and show to decided advantage.

C. H. Lillibridge also makes a fine display of photographs, many of mammoth size, one in particular, some five feet in length.

Butterly, corner of Clark and Madison streets, also makes a handsome display of photographs, most of them miniatures.

There are several other collections of photographs and ambrotypes on exhibition, which we shall notice hereafter.

COOK COUNTY ALMS HOUSE.—The following is my report of the Cook County Alms House, for the quarter ending Aug. 31st, 1858:

The number of patients treated during the quarter was 186—Americans 9, Foreigners 177. The average number under medical treatment at one time was 36. Number of deaths 21, viz: 26.

Classification of Diseases.		Classification of Diseases.	
Intermittent Fever	14	Consumption	11
Typhoid Fever	9	Dysentery	11
Typhus "	1	Diarrhœa	2
Inflammation of Lungs	3	Cholera	1
" Kidney	4	Delirium Tremens	3
" Liver	2	Old Age and Debility	4
" Brain	1	Paralysis	2
Pneumonia	4	Hemorrhoids	1
Bronchitis	2	Hernia	1
Pleurisy	1	Ulcers	3
Rheumatism	4	Worms	1
Erysipelas	1	Cancer	1
Neuralgia	1	Leucorrhœa	1
Inflammation of the Eye	1	Inflammation of Bowels	1
Pleurisy in Ancle	1	Opacity of the Cornea	1
Carbuncle on the Back	1	Amaurosis	1
Inflammation of the Eye	1	Rheumatic Ophthalmia	1
Asthma	2	Syphilitic Iritis	1
Dropsy	2	Inflammation of Leg	1
Epilepsy	1	Dislocation	1
Syphilis	2	Fracture of Arm	1

Nine have been discharged, two have been discharged medical treatment, one of which died. Two have been discharged. Most of them have their liberty now, and are permitted to walk around in the grove.

Much credit is due to the Warden, Mr. Rommeless, and his excellent lady, for their kind attentions to the sick, cleanliness and good order throughout the establishment. We feel pretty confident that no contagious disease can spread where they superintend.

T. W. SAWYSON, County Physician.

CLARK STREET BRIDGE.—This new structure is fast approaching completion. The bridge will be ready to swing on day or to-morrow, and the roadway will be ready for use by Saturday, the time fixed by the terms of the contract. Twenty days from Saturday are allowed for the entire completion of the bridge, but it will be accomplished several days inside of that time.

THE MURDER TRIALS.—It is the intention of the People's Attorney, with the concurrence of the Court, to take up the numerous murder cases which are awaiting trial, and dispose of them before any civil business is done. This would have been done yesterday morning, but the Grand Jury were not in attendance.

HORSE THIEF.—A man calling himself Charles Smith, went to the stables of Mr. A. J. Dean, on Sunday morning last, for the purpose of hiring a buggy for a couple of hours, since which time neither the driver nor the driven has been heard from.

POLICE.

The business at the Police Court was very large, and attracted an audience equal to an ordinary Douglas rural gathering. The following is the programme:

John Collins, beat John Oneil in a most brutal manner, for which he was fined $30, but not having the amount handy was sent to Bridewell for 60 days.

James Kanahan, drunk and disorderly. James "confessed the corn," and begged for mercy, but the unrelenting Judge sent him up for 30 days.

Patrick Kane, being pronounced a vagrant, was fined $25, which he is compelled to work out in the city stone yard.

John Wise and Catherine Gammon, man and wife, were taken as vagrants from a dance house. The officers gave John a very bad character, and he was fined $50, which pays for 100 days' work in the Bridewell. Catherine was discharged with an admonition, it being in evidence that she was compelled by her husband to visit such places as she was found in.

Hannah Hagigan, a poor, miserable, besotted creature, was sent to Bridewell for 60 days, because she hadn't $30 to pay for being drunk. She was picked up on the sidewalk in a state of beastly intoxication.

John Quinn and John W. Toole were arrested for selling liquor without a license, but upon their promising to immediately obtain licenses, they were discharged.

Pat. Gilfoyle knocked down Adam Kas, and was fined $5.

Here is a pretty long list of drunk and disorderly persons, who were compelled to pay the several sums set opposite their names, or work in the city stone yard, until the sum was paid at the rate of fifty cents a day:

John Halcyon, $3; Walter Smith, $3; Michael Galley, $3; Henry Wildman, $3; Lewis Dempsey, $3; John Milne, $3; Michael Fowler, $10; Ole Olson, $3; Martin Hoocks, $3; Edward Kinion, $3; William Mahoney, $3; John Hogan, $3; John Robinson, $3; John Donahue, $3.

John Swansco, being deemed a vagrant, was fined $10.

Ben Anderson, for the same offence, the same amount.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Judge Bowlin, Commissioner to Paraguay, had a long interview, yesterday, with the President and Secretaries Cass and Toucey. His instructions are said to be, to demand first, ample apology for the indignity offered to our flag; second, full indemnity for the South American Navigation Co.; and third, a ratification of the treaty formerly negotiated by Messrs. Pendleton and Schenck. Upon the refusal of either of these commands, Com. Shubrick will be called upon to enforce them.

Government has received information that Mr. Reed, our Minister to China, has made a liberal treaty with the Chinese government, similar to that made by France and England. We are to have a Minister at Pekin.

WASHINGTON, 13th.—The President is carefully considering the remaining cases of the officers which were reported upon by the late Naval Courts of Inquiry. Whatever shall be is receiving from the Secretary of the Navy, Attorney-General and the Commissioner of Patents, in the laborious examination of the records and documents, is merely intended to facilitate the arrangement of all the facts. The decision, in each case, will be the result of the President's own unbiased judgment.

The Indian Bureau has no official intelligence later by the last California mail concerning our Indian relations on the Pacific, an omission which occasions much disappointment, and for which the Commissioner answers account. The agents for a month past have failed to keep the Bureau advised of events in that quarter.

The President has appointed Andrew Jackson Smith, of Texas, Consul at Leguayra, and James F. McGuire, Consul at Melbourne, who is a resident merchant there, vice Barr, deceased.

Captain Flossanton will accompany General Harney to the Pacific.

Sir William Gore Ouseley's mission to Central America is in part to negotiate a treaty with Nicaragua.

The Naval Department is officially advised of the arrival at the Savannah and Saratoga at San Juan del Norte, and of the departure of the Plymouth on the 1st inst., for Vera Cruz, to bring home Minister Forsyth.

Captain Ilch, of the Marines, has been detached from the Niagara, that the charge of violating the New York Quarantine laws in connection with the Tonkins may be investigated by the Court of Inquiry.

Lieut. Hayward takes Capt. Rich's place on board the vessel.

A board consisting of Chief Engineers Archibald, Wood, Hunt and Martin to examine bids for constructing the engines and machinery for sloops of war met at the Navy Department this morning.

Important from New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The steamers Fulton and Star of the West have been ordered immediately from Washington to Norfolk, to take in their material of war for operations against Paraguay.

The steamboat Roebrick goes out in the frigate Niagara early next month.

A letter to the *Tribune*, dated Jefferson, Ohio, Sept. 4th, says the great comet was seen from that place for the first time in the morning of the 7th.

The Health Commissioners, together with Mayor Tieman, visited Quarantine yesterday afternoon for the purpose of inspecting the ruins, and determining what portion of the new buildings to replace. They decided to repair the small pox hospital immediately, and to replace the old hospitals as soon as practicable. The Commissioners are fully determined to maintain their position on the ground. They, however, have a plan under consideration for building piers and warehouses about west bank below the Narrows, where infected ships, with their cargoes, can be detained. This plan will meet the views of merchants and ship owners, and also the Staten Islanders. The detachment of Marines were yesterday removed from the storehouse at quarantine, when Health Officer Locke, the government storekeeper, closed the government storehouse against the quarantine officers. This was done in obedience to the order of Col. Abert.

The steamship Bremen from Bremen 28th ult., arrived this afternoon. She met with a slight accident to her machinery of the Orkney Islands, which took some little time to repair.

The Health Commissioners received a petition from the passengers of the Daniel Webster, which arrived from La Vera Cruz and Havana, asking permission to come to the city immediately.

Among the petitioners is Walter Frear, who says he is in possession of important dispatches from Mexico, and wishes to proceed to Washington immediately. The petition was granted so far as to allow them to leave Quarantine, provided they gave bonds not to come within three miles of the City of Brooklyn for 10 days.

Three cases of the Quarantine incendiarism were arrested to-day.

Maine Election.

PORTLAND, Sept. 13.—Our election for State officers and members of Congress took place to-day, and the returns show a large vote. The result in the city for Governor stands as follows —Morrill, Rep., 3,500, Smith, Dem., 2,936. Last year the Republican vote was 1,826, and the Democracy 1,463.

ORR & ISHAM.—We have advices from 134 towns, which foot up for Morrill, Rep., 31,857, Smith, Dem., 21,108. In the same towns last year Morrill received 29,116, Smith 21,837, showing a Republican gain this year of 5,777—a Democratic gain of 1,342.

The Democrats have gained several Representatives. In most of the districts from which members of Congress runs about even with that for Governor. In the IIId District, Johnson, Dem., is probably elected. The Ist District is close, and will probably go Republican. In the VIth District, Foster Republican, is elected. In the VIth District, Washburne, Republican, is re-elected by a large majority.

LATER.

PORTLAND, Sept. 14.—We have but few additional returns from the Governor's vote. Summers, Republican, is doubtless elected to Congress from the 1st District. In the IIId District, Johnson, Democrat, is 189 votes ahead, and is probably elected. The towns to be heard from in this district last year gave 347 Republican majority. The indications now are, that the Republicans have elected five of the six Congressmen. Morrill's majority in York is 43.

Republican State Senators are elected in Cumberland and Penobscot counties. York is in doubt. The Republicans will carry most of the Senators throughout the State.

In Penobscot, Cumberland and York counties all but three representatives have been heard from, standing 82 Republicans to 16 Democrats.

Ohio State Fair.

SANDUSKY, 14th.—The ninth Ohio State Fair opened to-day. The weather is beautiful and attendance large, more tickets being sold than on the first day last year.

The entries are unusually large in all departments except fruits. The entries of live stock number 1,685, miscellaneous 1,016.

Wm. Bain, of Xenia, exhibited specimens of Barey's system of horse-taming to an immense crowd.

The entries of horses number fifty—more than at any previous State Fair.

To-morrow the stock is to be exhibited and awards made.

On Thursday or Friday the lady equestrian exhibition, for three prizes, will take place.

Intelligence from St. Domingo.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Advices from Port au Platte on the 3d inst., indicate a continuance of the political troubles in the country, owing to the acts of Santana in the matter of Valverde from the Presidential chair, and the rivalry existing between the cities of Santiago and St. Domingo for the seat of government. Recently San Lainez and Valverde met near Ozias, each at the head of a few hundred men, but Valverde's men refused to fight against his antagonists. The President mounted his horse and fled. Santanna with 500 men subsequently entered Santiago, the present capital. It is said that Santanna will be elected President.

The Yellow Fever.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 13.—The Chairman of the Board of Health reports a few sporadic cases of Yellow Fever since Monday of a mild type, but no epidemic.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 13.—The deaths by yellow fever in this city during the week was 103. Wm. Curtis, of Boston, died of the fever on Sunday.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—The number of deaths by yellow fever in New Orleans, Saturday last, was 70. For week ending Saturday, 470.

From Havana.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 14.—The steamship Isabel from Havana and Key West on the 10th inst., has arrived at this port.

Sugar unchanged. Molasses firm, 5 to 6 reals. Freights dull. Sterling Exchange 15 per cent. Exchange on New York 3½ per cent.

New Havin Election.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., Sept. 13.—A spirited election for Assessors and Board of Relief took place here today, and the Democrats were successful by 80 majority, a poll of 1,500 votes.

Powder Mill Explosion.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 13.—A new mill of the Hazard Powder Works, at Enfield, Ct., exploded this morning. Four workmen were killed, three of them leaving families. One of the killed was the foreman, Mr. Cache.

Paper Mill Burned.

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—So paper mill at Chatham Four Corners was burned this morning, together with a dwelling and several outhouses. A man named Levi Dewey, was burned to death in the dwelling. Property owned by Mr. Isaacson.

Fifth District Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—The Democrats of the Fifth District of Pennsylvania have nominated Owen Jones for congress, and John Wood is the candidate of the opposition.

Nominate for Congress.

CINCINNATI, 14th.—Timothy C. Day in the First District, and John A. Gurley in the Second, were nominated for Congress by the Opposition to-day.

The Comet.

HALIFAX, Sept. 14.—The comet was seen here last evening, about 65 deg. ascension, 27 deg. declination north.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE PLACE.—It is a well known fact that the place to obtain reading matter of any description is at Andrews', 79 Dearborn street, under Revere House. His stock of novels is not equalled in the western country, while newspapers and magazines may always be found on his counter in abundance. Hereafter he will sell the New York Ledger on Wednesdays.

☞ The newest Books, the latest Magazines and all the papers at the earliest moment, may always be found at the store of McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, in Rice's new block. They now have Chambers, Peterson and Ballou for Oct.; Smoky Tho'ab's Letters, a book for both sexes; Sailor's poems, The Ace—a colloquial satire; and this week's Ledger, Mercury, Leslie's paper, Bel ou'a, Flirt, Fine and Novelette for this week, and Monday's New York papers.

TO INVALIDS.—Dr. E. Reading may be consulted daily (except Saturdays and Mondays) for diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Heart, Liver, and Female Complaints at his rooms, No. 100 State street, corner of Washington. sel5-13wtr

TELEGRAPH NEWS BY ATLANTIC CABLE.—The oyster season in England has commenced, and the Hon. Lords and Cockneys of Her Majesty's realm were, as they supposed, revelling their palates with the bulk of these bivalves that either humbugs or afforded; but they have found out their mistake, and the consequence is, that the oyster-flavored oysters of Great Britain are in no demand, they cannot be given away.

This revolution was caused by the advent of a few cans of Hatch, Mann & Co's Celebrated Baltimore Oysters in the London market, which had been ordered by steamer to be used in the festivities of the celebration.

Messrs. Hatch, Mann & Co. have opened their Great Western Wholesale Depot at No. 109 North Water street, (between Clark and La Salle streets, in Alley A Co's Storage Depot,) where can be found in their season shell and can oysters, fresh from their beds, and received daily by express. Also oysters and hermetically sealed oysters constantly on hand.

The reputation that H. M. & Co's oysters have acquired in every market during the past four years is a sufficient guarantee that they cannot be excelled in any respect, prior to all others now in market.

All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Address Joseph N. Hatch, Agent, P. O. Box 3987, Chicago.

BEYARD'S AUTOMATIC ROTARY SHINGLE MACHINE, which challenges the world. Persons desirous of communicating with the proprietor of the above machine can do so, by calling at the Burnet House, South Clark Street, or at the Sheriff's office. sel15-1t

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator in another column.

DIED.

In Lake View, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 14th, at the house of her father, Mr. Wm. Lord, ELLA MAY LORD, infant child of CAPT. AMHURST THOMPSON, aged 2 years.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of Samuel R. Chase, Esq., Lake View, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

In this city on the 12th inst., Mrs. MAY LARNARD OUSHING, wife of Dr. GEO. H. OUSHING, and daughter of the late Major Larnard, U. S. A., aged 30 years.

Boston, Providence and Philadelphia papers please copy.

At Decatur, Mich., Sept. 12th, MARTIN WENSER, in the 34th year of his age.

We also have to announce the several years been connected with the Fire Department of this city, being formerly Assistant Foreman of Hope Hose Co. No. 2.

In Murphysville, Mason County, Ky., on the 6th inst., of brain congestion, MARGARET ELLEN, infant daughter of WM. R. and JULIA ELLA, infant daughter of WM. R. and JULIA E. McCORMICK, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Departed this life on the 21st of August, at the Howard House, in California, Missouri, Mr. CHARLES PERRY, of Limestone, Iowa, in the 32d year of his age.

Deceased was a native of Connecticut, but had been most of his life a resident of the State of New York, where he married and settled. Misfortune in business having pressed him to seek a home in the far interior several more three years since in search of a home in his declining years. He located temporarily at Clinton City, Iowa, where he left his wife and family, buoyed with the hope of better success, and shortly pursued his hope to Missouri, [illegible] the consummation of [illegible] pursuit and exposure, disease fastened upon him. He reached the house, but too late to reach his dear ones, died amongst strangers, and quietly and resignedly fell asleep. His disease was Typhoid Fever.—COMMUNICATED.

Rochester and Pennsylvania papers please copy.

1858 - Fall Styles. - 1858

Fine Clothing for the Million.

THE POPULAR HOUSE OF

TAPPEN BRO.'S,

No. 108 Lake Street,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR USUAL heavy Stock of Reasonable Fine Clothing and

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

—AND—

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

For ordered work.

The superior quality of their goods and the moderate prices at which they sell them, are so well known and appreciated by their thousands of customers, that they challenge competition.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

☞ Terms cash on delivery. sel10-2m

Illinois Savings Institution,

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

[Incorporated February, 1857.]

THIS INSTITUTION RECEIVES DEposits of one dollar, and upwards, from all classes of persons.

MINORS AND MARRIED WOMEN,

and allow interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July.

TRUSTEES.

John H Kenzie, Wm B Ogden, J H Dunham
Wm Jones, Geo W Dunlap, A W Underwood,
Erastus S Williams, John G Reed, Henry Whitbeck,
Wm Stuart, Wm Haywood, O & W Lay,
Mathew B Kidder.

Office in the Lexington street, Portland Block.

Office open daily during the usual hours of business and on Wednesday evenings, 1,616.

JOHN H. KINZIE, President.
M. B. RIDDER, Cashier. 1y16 alt&w

JOHN H. WEBER & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS

AND UMBRELLAS.

Nos. 205 and 207 South Water st., corner Wells, (up stairs)

CHICAGO, ILL.

Merchants are respectfully invited to examine our Stock before purchasing.

GOODS CHEAPFULLY SHOWN.

se6-3m-d&tw-s736

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR POTASH.

CONCENTRATED LYE.

For making Soap without lime, with little or no trouble and trifling expense. The cheapest and most convenient article ever discovered for the purpose. One pound box will make nine pounds of ELEGANT HARD SOAP, and several gallons of best Soft, or one barrel of the latter. Every family can make all the soap, both hard and soft they use, from their ordinary kitchen grease in the kettle in which they cook.

PRINTERS and all others using a STRONG LYE will find the "CONCENTRATED" by far the cheapest and most effective article they can possibly use.

A single trial will convince any one of the great utility of this article.

For sale by all DRUGGISTS and GROCERS throughout the country.

Beware of imitations. Manufactured only by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Who manufacture also Refined Saleratus, Sal Soda, Dairy and Pork Packers' Salt, warranted pure—ONLY PURE and the only SALT MADE IN THE United States.

ALSO—Caustic Soda for Soap-Makers, Soda Ash, refined Soda Ash, Sal soda, Bleaching Powder, Bleaching Liquor, Manganese, Alum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Prussian Potash, Chloroform, Soda Saleratus. se9-d&w4m-s737

CHICAGO CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

Department of the Infirmary open every morning from 11 to 12 o'clock for gratuitous treatment of the poor afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear, No. 60 North Clark street, corner of Michigan.

TRUSTEES:

W. L. Newberry, President; C. V. Dyer, L. Haven, Vice Presidents; J. Stone, Secretary and Treasurer; Ker. Dr. A. Clapensier, M. D., Rev. E. H. Kiest, D. D., F. McCagg, F. Moseley, Rev. N. L. Rice, D.D., M. Skinner.

CONSULTING SURGEONS:

Prof. D. Brainard, M. D. | Prof. J. W. Freer, M. D.

ATTENDING SURGEONS:

Dr. E. L. Holmes | Dr. F. R. Sercomb | Dr. H. Parker.

se6-3m-s729

HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,

OF NEW YORK CITY.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 1858.

Republican Nominations.

For Distrct Judge Second District,

HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For State Treasurer,

JAMES MILLER.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,

NEWTON BATEMAN.

For Member of Congress at Large,

JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

Illinois Missionaries.

It is easy to tell when Douglas is frightened, and he never was half so badly scared before as now. His first speech making tour convinced him that his chances were of the most desperate character, and they have been growing less hopeful from that day to this. Consequent upon this state of things Douglas is soliciting help from all quarters. We have already alluded to his project for throwing large bodies of illegal voters into doubtful districts along the line of the railroads a little while prior to the election. This scheme has been fully matured, and it will require the active interposition of every honest patriotic citizen to protect the ballot box of the State from no great an outrages. The leaders of the New York Tammany society have agreed to furnish the necessary funds for carrying this nefarious project into execution. Our information on this point is specific and reliable.

Another movement of Douglas is equally significant of his fears and desperation. We allude to his importation of political Missionaries from other States to enlighten the people of Illinois. We alluded briefly to this matter yesterday, and have some additional intelligence to communicate to-day. Ex-Governor Jones, of Tennessee, proves to be the first of Mr. Douglas' importations. That gentleman, like Caleb Cushing, was formerly an old line Whig, but he turned traitor to his principles and espoused Democracy. Since then he has been remarkable for his extreme pro-slavery sentiments. Every scheme for extending or strengthening the peculiar institution has found in him a zealous advocate. He is fully committed to the Calhoun heresies, which while Clay and Webster lived could not gain a foothold anywhere outside of South Carolina. He believes in the divine rights of slavery, and agrees with the *Richmond Enquirer* that free society is a failure.

It is very natural that a man holding these sentiments should regard a free State as good missionary ground. The pious Parson Brownlow was moved to go to Pennsylvania to labor for the conversion of a free people to a belief in slavery, and why should not his fellow-citizen, Ex-Gov. Jones, come on the same errand of mercy to Illinois? The poor benighted heathen of the prairie State, who indulge the gross superstition that freedom is a blessing and slavery a curse—a curse to the enslaved as well as to the slaveholder—ought certainly to be profoundly sensible of the disinterested sacrifices which are being made in their behalf by ex-Gov. Jones, and they should especially realize the obligations they are under to Senator Douglas for securing the services of so able and zealous a missionary!

The Tennessee Missionary inaugurates his labors by a speech to-day at Springfield, to be followed by others in the central portion of the State. We hear of several other politicians, famous for their zeal in the cause of slavery-extension, renegades from the old Whig faith, and now ardent upholders of the Calhoun heresies—who are expected shortly to strengthen the arms and aid the labors of the devoted Jones. The central counties are to be overrun with them, so great is the zeal of Douglas for the pro-slavery gospel, and for getting himself back into the Senate, where he may resume his invaluable labors in behalf of its extension and ultimate universality. It is thought that he alone can secure the adoption of the slave code for the Territories, and hence the necessity of missionary help from Tennessee, Virginia, and the other slave-breeding States.

We regard this movement of Mr. Douglas equivalent to an acknowledgement on his part of defeat. Nothing but the fullest conviction that his case is desperate would induce him to seek for aid of this character. Nor will it do him any good. The people of Central Illinois have made up their mind on the issues of the day, and they will not be shifted from their position even should an army of slavery-extension orators from abroad be quarted among them during the remainder of the canvass. Douglas might just as well save his money and begin arrangements for going into private life at the close of his present term of office. Neither the Tammany Society, nor the railroads, nor his imported missionaries will be able to save him.

Three State Tickets in New York.

The result of the Republican and American State Convention held at Syracuse at the same time, was the nomination of two tickets, as follows:

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor.....E. D. MORGAN.
For Lieutenant-Governor.....ROSWELL CAMPBELL.
For Canal Commissioner.....HIRAM GARDNER.
For State Prison Inspector.....JOSIAH T. EVERETT.

AMERICAN TICKET.

For Governor.....LORENZO BURROWS.
For Lieutenant-Governor.....N. S. BENTON.
For Canal Commissioner.....J. S. THOMPSON.
For State Prison Inspector.....W. A. RUSSELL.

Gov. King, through his Secretary, informed the Republican Convention that he was not a candidate for re-nomination, and Lieut. Gov. Selden announced his wish to retire from public life. The inhers of both Conventions were protracted by correspondence and consultations on the subject of a union ticket, which, however, resulted in a failure to unite.

The Albany *Journal* says that on questions of principles the Republican Convention was inflexible and unyielding, and no suggestion of Compromise was tolerated. The Convention made every effort and concession consistent with their principles, to secure what all parties seek, an honorable union with men holding opinion sentiments upon national issues. The *Journal* adds:

"We know that the refusal of the American Convention to accept the basis of union tendered by the Republican Convention, is disapproved by a large number of the Delegates. Some of these withdrew, while others protested against the course of the leaders. Several influential Americans declared to us that the proceeding was repugnant to their sense of duty, and would not, in their judgment, prove less so to their friends."

If Mr. Morgan and Mr. Everett, on the Republican ticket, were elected, Whigs while they pay by had a potential existence, and Messrs. Campbell and Mr. Gardiner were Democrats until the name became only a cover for the total abandonment of its principles.

The Democrats have not held their State Convention yet.

A fusion on the State ticket was not a matter of much consequence, as the Republicans without doubt can elect theirs by a considerable majority. They were beaten in New York last fall simply because they did not desire to win. One hundred thousand Republicans stayed away from the polls. This fall they which party will vote and thousands of the Americans to make a sure thing of beating the Lecompton Democracy will vote with them.

On the Congressional nominations we expect to see an union of the whole opposition and the election of nearly a clean opposition delegation to Congress. This is the main thing—the essential matter, and we do not believe that a District will be thrown away by the folly of running two opposing tickets.

The English Arctic Expedition.

The expedition that started from England last season, under command of Capt. McClintock, to make further explorations in the Arctic regions as to the fate of Sir John Franklin's party, was last heard from at Disco, in Baffin's Bay, on the 7th parallel, May 24th. The last season was lost by being caught in the ice pack and drifted down to 65½°. They escaped from the pack in April and steered north again. Capt. McClintock hoped to reach the east side of King William's land this season and communicate with the natives, and winter there.

Afraid to Strike Back.

The Louisville *Journal* thus notices a fact which excites general remark in this quarter:

Every mail from Illinois brings accounts of the denunciation of Douglas Democrats in the State by the President and Cabinet. And yet Douglas does not strike back at the Administration, and none of his prominent friends, such as the Washington *Union*, the Washington *Sentinel*, &c., have words for him. It is a gratifying exhibition of mean spirit displayed.

The Gold Region of Kansas.

The infinitesimal pet result of gold digging in Iowa and Minnesota during the last few months, has imposed the public to lend a very ready ear to the story of the discovery of rich placers in Kansas, but the evidence now appears to be sufficient to establish the truth of the general statements upon the subject. Yesterday we were shown some specimens of gold found on the surface of the ground near Pike's Peak, by Mr. H. H. King, of Kansas City, who obtained it of a returned miner. Of its genuineness there could be no doubt, it had the true California look, and inclosed small particles of quartz, indicating that at some period it had been associated with a large mass of that species of rock.

Mr. Richard, an old mountain trader, who arrived at Kansas City a few days since, has communicated to the *Journal of Commerce*, of that place, some interesting facts in relation to the success of the miners. The point where most of the washing has been done is on a small stream about fifty miles from Pike's Peak. From $5 to an ounce ($16) is the usual product of a day's washing. Two men of Mr. Richard's acquaintance, with but limited facilities for working, had, in one week, washed out over $600. In many instances the dirt had averaged 18 cents to the pan. As yet there has been no systematic mining, the miners having no rocker, no regular washing pans, no "toms," no supply of picks, and no means of sharpening such tools as they have. The specimens exhibited were what is known in California as "float gold," washed out from the lower parts of the streams.

At Kansas City several parties were forming at the latest advices to proceed at once to the mines. A company of about forty in number, mostly Frenchmen, were about to start under the escort of Col. Bent, Bent's Fort being not far from the new gold region. Other parties are forming with the view of proceeding to the mines early next spring. The emigration thither promises to be so considerable that Messrs. Campbell, merchants of St. Louis and Kansas City, are about to establish a trading-post at the diggings to supply the wants of the miners.

Pike's Peak, the present point of operations, is situated in west longitude 105° 20', and about latitude 39° N., on the same parallel with the mouth of Kansas River, from which is is reckoned to be about 650 miles distant. The range of mountains of which Pike's Peak is the highest point, is a continuation of the range near Santa Fe, which is well known to be a rich mineral district, similar in character to the western spurs of the Sierra Nevada of California. It is remarkable as being the source of the Kansas, Platte and Arkansas Rivers. The country watered by these streams, in the neighborhood of the mountains, is described by Fremont as a plain, and is generally spoken of as a desert, yet the soil is excellent, capable of supporting a large agricultural and pastoral population. There is an abundance of timber along the streams. For the present, game would be a resource against starvation, consisting of buffalo deer, antelopes, etc.

This Kansas gold region seems to be far more inviting than that upon Frazer River. It lies just upon the middle line of western emigration, and those who go there may be said to run no risk at all. If they do not find gold so abundant as they anticipate, they can turn to the cultivation of the soil, and thus contribute toward the establishment of an important outpost of civilization.

A Colored People's Riot at Detroit.

It will be remembered that a few days since we mentioned an attack made on one Egan Broadie, a colored man in Cincinnati, who was charged with having assisted in returning some Kentukey slaves to their master. Broadie went to Detroit, where, it appears, he has got into trouble again. Having some difficulty with one of his brethren, he was arrested. The

> "Soon the news that Broadie had returned spread widely among the colored people, and they began to gather in large numbers, making considerable noise and some violent demonstrations towards the prisoner.
>
> Justice Lake thought it best, considering the crowd and excitement, to send the prisoner to jail for a short time, and he was accordingly taken in a buggy with officers Blodget and Van Lido, and started off, followed by the crowd, some two or three hundred strong.
>
> When near the City Hall, a grand rush was made for the prisoner, amid shouts of "kill him!" "negro-stealing villain," etc. A number of other police officers were then in the crowd, and it required all their coolness and courage to manage the prisoner and keep him out of the hands of the excited crowd. One or two of the ringleaders were arrested, but with little apparent effect upon the crowd. When within one or three rods of the jail, a number of strong attempts were made to get hold of the prisoner, the crowd around shouting and yelling, much excited, and apparently determined to take his life if they could get possession of him. A number of the foremost having armed themselves with boulders, bricks, etc., clinched with the officers, and made a furious attempt to get through out of the buggy. One or two of the officers drew loaded pistols and threatened to shoot down the first who should interfere.
>
> This, together with the arrest of two or three more of the ringleaders, had the effect to somewhat intimidate the others until the prisoner was safely lodged in the jail-yard. During the melee, the prisoner Broadie drew a loaded revolver, and was just in the act of firing among the crowd, when two of the officers simultaneously caught his arm, and took it from him.
>
> Five of the ringleaders, including one female, were arrested and placed in jail. Their names are Willis Washington, David Love, Alexander Stewart, Joseph Watson, and Polly Lowers. Polly, who is a very large, strong woman, was one of the foremost in the affray, was loud in her denunciation of the prisoner, and bent, as she said, on having his "heart's blood."
>
> During the entire afternoon, crowds to colored people were congregated in the neighborhood of the jail, but no violent demonstrations were made.

Arithmetic of Judge Douglas.

In his speech at Freeport, August 27, Judge Douglas said:

"In Iowa that fifteen years the ratio of increase that has been established this census for the last fifteen years would occupy every vacant foot of land between the mid of Kansas and the Missouri under the Government of the United States."

The present white population of the country may be estimated at twenty-six millions. It it increases thirty-six per cent. in ten years, and seventeen per cent. in five years, it will keep good the ratio of "last fifteen years." If at this rate of increase be assumed, the white population, fifteen years hence, will amount to forty-one millions and one hundred and seventy-one thousand two hundred.

During the last decade, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and the New England States received two-thirds of their natural increase. Taking all the States together, and considering that several of them, in addition to retaining their natural increase, will absorb large amounts of population from other quarters, (which will probably be the fact in Judge Douglas' own State) it cannot be expected that more than two-third of the total increase of population for the next fifteen years will spread itself into the Territories. This is, indeed, a high estimate.

One-third of the total expected increase in fifteen years being five millions one hundred and twenty-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-three, and the area of the Territories being as large as the area of the States, it can hardly be, that "every vacant *foot of land*" in them will be occupied in fifteen years. To say nothing of it, there are a good many square miles and hundreds of square miles within the States, which are not occupied, and much will remain in them unoccupied for half a century to come, either from the want of inducement or sterility, or of rigorous climate, repels occupation.

Of course, no such thing as a rigorous exetinction of slavery is to be looked for in its stump speeches, but we respectfully insist that gentlemen should, even on the stump, keep somewhere in sight of the bounds of possibility in matters of fact.—*Washington Republic.*

New Patents.

Patents were issued to the following Western inventors during the week ending September 7th:

A. G. Babcock, of Galesburg, Ill.—For improvement in corn planters.

James Mitchell, of Osceola, Iowa—For improvement in binding attachment to reaping machines.

Thomas Bradley, of Cleveland—For improvement in machines for moulding clay.

Henry White, of Cleveland—For improvement in brick machines.

J. C. Forman, of Cleveland—For machine for ruling paper.

F. R. Myers and F. H. Furniss, of Cleveland—For improvement in couches for railroad cars.

Benjamin Owen, of Dayton—For improvement in seed planters.

Nathaniel Gear, of Zanesville—For improvement in machine for digging potatoes.

John R. Cannon, of New Albany, Ind.—For improvement in sand reel for chairs.

Israel Long, of Terre Haute, Ind.—For improvement in cultivators.

D. L. Stacy, of Owensboro, Ky.—For improved method of manufacturing shingles from the log.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

MR. LINCOLN AT EDWARDSVILLE.

1,000 Majority in Madison Co.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

EDWARDSVILLE, Madison Co., Sept. 1st, 1858.

It might be deemed something in the nature of carrying coals to Newcastle for Abe Lincoln to make speeches in a county which is certain to give him a thousand majority, but he has nevertheless made us to-day the most effective argument ever listened to in the ancient town of Edwardsville, and will make another, on special invitation, this evening at Highland. From that point Mr. Lincoln proceeds to Greenville, Bond County, where unusual preparations have been made to receive him—and thence to the Jonesboro "milk pen," as he calls it. I venture the assertion that somebody *will be* "brought to his milk," on that occasion. After which Mr Douglas should "go to grass," for the balance of the dairy season.

Madison County, as you are aware, is one of those strongholds of Whiggery which have survived their party in the nation, and yet maintain a vigorous and unimpaired majority. At the last Presidential election the vote stood, in round numbers, Fremont 1,100, Buchanan 1,400 Fillmore 1,200. We now intend to add the Fremont and Fillmore votes together for Jo. Gillespie, and two Representatives to be nominated at this place one week from to-day. A careful canvass has already been made of the county. *Douglasism has not the ghost of a chance.* As I remarked, Mr. Gillespie and our two members of the House—one of them will be Curtis Blakeman of Marine—will go up to Springfield by a thousand majority, and probably more. Of the two counties attached to this, constituting the XXIst Senatorial District, Bond will give Gillespie a rousing majority, and Montgomery will go against us by less than 150. Sam Buckmaster, Douglas candidate, has been set up simply with the benevolent view of being bowled over.

A gentleman from Belleville informs me that the Douglas demonstration in that city yesterday consisted of a fraction over one thousand persons. They were counted as they passed through the gate. The Little Giant brought four hundred men, a brass cannon, a band of music, *and his reception speech* from St. Louis. The *welcome to Belleville* was pronounced by Hon. Luther M. Kennett, *of St. Louis!* The Chicago *Times* will of course entitle this fizzle, "the magnificent and unequalled and unparalleled and stupendous reception of Senator "Douglas at Belleville!"

I cannot better close this communication than by giving a few extracts from Mr. Lincoln's speech to-day, premising that the whole was received with an enthusiasm quite unusual, among the staid community which inhabits the venerable town of Edwardsville:

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE DEMOCRATIC AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTIES.

"I have been requested," said Mr. Lincoln, "to give a concise statement, as I understand it, of the difference between the Democratic and the Republican parties, on the leading issues of this campaign. The question has just been put to me by a gentleman in the crowd. I do not even know whether he is a friend of mine or a supporter of Judge Dougias in this contest, nor does it make any difference. His question is a pertinent one, and, though it has not been asked me anywhere in the State before, I am very glad that my attention has been called to it to-day. Lest I should forget it, I will give you my answer before proceeding with the line of argument I have marked out for this discussion.

"The difference between the Republican and the Democratic parties on the leading issues of this contest, as I understand it, is, that the former considers slavery a moral, social and political wrong, while the latter do not consider it either a moral, social or political wrong; and consequently the former opposes the growth of the country and the expansion of our population, as squared to meet these views. I will not allege that the Democratic party consider slavery socially, morally and politically right. Several of their tendency to that view has, in my opinion, been constant and unmistakable for the past five years. I prefer to take, as the accepted maxim of the party, the idea put forth by Judge Douglas, that he 'don't care whether slavery is voted down or voted up.' I am quite willing to believe that many of the Democracy prefer that slavery be always voted down, and I am sure that some prefer that it be always 'voted up;' but I have a right to insist that their candidates, especially the two who are now *soul-unvarying* action, shall determine their ideas and preferences on the subject. Every inasmuch as they have voted, or shall vote, for bearing directly or indirectly on the slavery question, has corresponded with this notion of utter indifference whether slavery or freedom obtain in the new Territories. Now, I say, that the Democratic party consider slavery practically, morally and politically wrong, in their tendency to that view has, in my opinion, been constant and unmistakable for the past five years. I prefer to take, as the accepted maxim of the party, the idea put forth by Judge Douglas, that he 'don't care whether slavery is voted down or voted up.' I am quite willing to believe that many of the Democracy prefer that slavery be always voted down, and I am sure that some prefer that it be always 'voted up;' but I have a right to insist that their candidates, especially the two who are now *soul-unvarying* action, shall determine their ideas and preferences on the subject. Every inasmuch as they have voted, or shall vote, for bearing directly or indirectly on the slavery question, has corresponded with this notion of utter indifference whether slavery or freedom obtain in the new Territories. Now, I say, that the Democratic party consider slavery practically, morally and politically wrong, up to the Dred Pacific—every measure, I say, up to the Dred Scott decision, which seems to me, on its face, is boldly suggested that slavery is *better* than freedom. The Republican party, on the contrary, hold that this government was instituted for the benefit of the white man, or, at least, that slavery is an unqualified evil to the negro, to the white man, to the soil, and to the State. Legislation, if it must exist, is most solemn if in the States where it exists), they will not overlook the constitutional guards which our forefathers have placed around it; they will do nothing which can be tortured into violation by those who hold slaves by legal sanction; but they will use every constitutional method to prevent the evil from becoming larger and involving more negroes, more white men, more soil, and more States in its deplorable consequences. They will, if possible, place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in course of ultimate peaceable extinction, in God's own good time. And to this end they will, if possible, restore the government to the policy of the fathers, the policy of preserving the new Territories from the baneful influence of human bondage, as the Northwestern Territories were sought to be preserved by the Ordinance of 1787 and the Compromise Act of 1820. They will oppose, in all its length and breadth, the modern Democratic idea that slavery is as good as freedom, and ought to have room for expansion all over the continent, if people could be found to carry it. All, or very nearly all of Judge Douglas' arguments about 'Popular Sovereignty,' are to us, as calls it, are logical if you admit that slavery is as good and as right as freedom; and not one is worth a rush if you deny it. This is the difference, as I understand it, between the Republican and the Democratic parties; and I ask the gentleman, and all of you, whether his question is not satisfactorily answered. [Cries of "Yes, yes."]

OPINIONS OF HENRY CLAY.

"In this connection let me read to you the opinions of our old leader, Henry Clay, on the question of whether slavery is as good as freedom. The extract which I propose to read is contained in a letter written by Mr. Clay in his old age, in late in 1849. The circumstances which called it forth were these: A convention had been called to form a new Constitution for the State of Kentucky. The old Constitution had been adopted in 1799—half a century before, when Mr. Clay was a young man, just rising into public notice. As a long step in the adoption of the old Constitution, Mr. Clay had been the earnest advocate of a system of gradual emancipation and colonization of the slaves of Kentucky. And again in his old age, in the maturity of his great mind, we find the same wise project still uppermost in his thoughts. [At this point I read a few passages from his letter of 1849: "] "I know there are those who draw an argument "in favor of slavery from the alleged intellectual inferiority of the black race. Whether "this argument is founded in fact or not, I will "not now stop to inquire, but merely say that "if it proves anything at all it proves too much. "It proves that among the white races in the "world any one might properly be enslaved by "any other which had made greater advances "in civilization. And, if this rule applies to "nations, there is no reason why it should not "apply to individuals; and it might easily be "proved that the whites man in the world could "rightfully claim all other men as his servants "or bondage, &c., &c. [Mr. Lincoln read at considerable length from Mr. Clay's letter—arguing generally against the unsoundness and moral considerations in favor of gradual emancipation in Kentucky.]

* * * * *

WHAT MAY WE LOOK FOR AFTER THE NEXT DRED SCOTT DECISION?

"My friends, I have endeavored to show you the logical consequences of the Dred Scott decision, which holds that the people of a Territory cannot prevent the establishment of slavery in their midst. I have stated what cannot be gainsaid—that the grounds upon which that decision is made are equally applicable to the Free States as to the Free Territories, and that the peculiar reasons put forth by Judge Douglas for indorsing this decision, commit him in advance to the next decision, and to all other decisions emanating from the same source. And, when by all these steppingstones we get that nationality—that race

Medicines &c.

DR. MANN'S
AGUE BALSAM,
UNRIVALLED IN THE
STORY OF MEDICINE.
WHY? BECAUSE SINCE THE FIRST
settlements of the rich prairies and fertile valleys of the West, it has been the great study of all Physicians to produce a perfect cure for ague—and to this day remains, as formerly, triumphant and secure in its long results. The science of medicine has not discovered, nor ever will discover, a more powerful agent to eradicate the disease from the system, vanquished in vain every other remedy, and a thousand times proved its superiority over all others. Reader, we only ask you to obtain a bottle of Mann's Ague Balsam, and if you do not hesitate to say that the remedy so highly lauded in Avoca Sound does will never fail you for

Oberlin, Ohio, June 1st, 1860.
Messrs. S. K. Mann & Co.—Gents: I have used your Ague Balsam in my family, and find it to be a perfect cure for Ague and Fever. I have never known it to fail in a single instance, and I have used it for years, during which time I have sold more than any drug store a bottle of Dr Colby's, Dr. Hunt's, or any other kind. It is a fact that many of ague and reality recovering in a few days after commencing to use the Balsam, when they had been sick for months, although they had tried many remedies in vain. I recommend it to my friends and the community generally, suffering from the chills and fever, as a safe, sure and speedy remedy. Any person can procure a bottle and test its merits for himself.
J. B. GROSCOST.

Messrs. S. K. Mann & Co., Gallon, Ohio.—Gents: I am happy to say for the benefit of all concerned, that I have used your Ague Balsam in my family, and find it to be a perfect cure for Ague and Fever. I have never since last fall; we could do nothing for it, but after using your Balsam a few days, it left us entirely, and we have never been troubled with it since. We have never known it to fail in any case where it was used according to directions. We are happy to say that we have commenced taking it in our exertions in the benefit of the public.
Yours, &c.
W. G. HAYS.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical authority, pronounces Dr. Mann's Cerebral Gin "not a specific but a positive remedy for Cholera." Only one bottle is required to test the effects of most diseases. Only one bottle is required to test the effects of most diseases. One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all symptoms of the unnatural color from the skin.
One dose taken a short time before meals gives relief to the appetite and digestion as well.
One dose often reveals the secret of health, even in its worst form, while 3 or 4 bottles of Dr. Mann's Bowel Complaints yield almost to the first dose.
A few bottles will cure Nervous by entirely the most obstinate.
We take pleasure in recommending Mann's Ague Balsam as a preventative of Chills and Fever, Bilious Fever, Ague, &c. It operates with certainty, and thousands can testify to its wonderful virtues.
THESE ARE BUT A FEW OF THE NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS IN ITS FAVOR.

Dr. Mann's Ague Balsam is to be taken in water with the Invigorator, and Dr. Mann's Pain Killer.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Prepared by S. K. MANN & CO., Proprietors, No. 49 Broadway, New York, and for sale by druggists generally.
SOLD BY SMITH & CO., 14 South Water street, Wholesale Agents for the Northwestern States, also, wholesale agents for the Northwestern States, also, wholesale and retail by druggists generally.
MOSES GAGE & CO., 119 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.
SOLD BY SMITH & CO., 14 South Water st., Chicago.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.
RESCUING
Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam,
THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is the only remedy for the permanent cure of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and all other malarious affections found in the climate.
DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is for sale by druggists generally.
DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is a PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Strychnine, or anything of a poisonous or deleterious nature.
DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has been used for years in large quantities in the most malarious districts, and in every case has proved a specific disease ever offered to the public.
DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has established for itself a most remarkable character by its unfailing power to cure the most obstinate cases of Chills and Fever.
DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is the only remedy that will permanently cure Chills and Fever.
Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and all other diseases arising from Malaria, are thoroughly eradicated from the system by the use of this remedy.
Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of this remedy from persons of the highest standing in society, can be seen at the office of the proprietor—but he does not make use of them, as he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself solely by its merits.
Dysentery and Flux.—Dr. O. Phillips Brown, The Great Curer of Consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted with Dysentery and Flux that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was finally cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription he used by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription he used in his own case, and in a few days was cured entirely. In his own case, and in a few days was cured entirely. In his own case, and in a few days was cured entirely. In

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MATTERS.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, 1858.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, &c.—The money market is sensibly closer. The Bankers report exchange scarce and currency dilty. The large amounts of produce going and to go forward must relieve the produce market are many days. Rates, however, remain unchanged, viz: Exchange 1 per cent. premium, and discounts at bank 10 per cent. Gold 1@¼ per cent premium. Street rates nominal at 1@2 per cent. Transactions limited.

COMMERCIAL.—The advices from St. Louis about Flour and Wheat are to the effect that a better and firmer feeling prevails; while Cincinnati prices are dropping. The dispatches from New York city to-day indicated a decline of 5@ 10c on lowest grades of flour, and a decline of 1 @2c on wheat, with a heavy market for corn.

The market here opened buoyant this forenoon, and some sellers of wheat are said to have refused 73@74c for Spring, No. 2, fresh receipts in store. Sales were afterwards effected at 73½@ 73c; a few parcel, for milling bringing 80c afloat; and a boat load of canal wheat 80c, to go to a mill at Thorweld, on the Welland Canal. Some White Winter was sold at $1.12@1.13c; Red Winter, No. 1, $1.05@1.07c; R. W., No. 2, at 95@97c.; considerable was sold, but telegrams from New York cut off transactions short, and the market closed dull and declining again.

Corn has not been so spasmodic; prices were rather better to-day, and a goodly number of sales were made; though the Eastern news affected it slightly.

There are few transactions in Oats, Barley, Rye and Timothy-seed, but no activity.

The market for Flour was quite active, and about 700 bbls of various brands were sold at inside figures.

Freights are dull—very; no charters were made to Buffalo to-day. Two are quoted to Kingston, C. W., at low rates.

Except in Flour, as noticed, our market may be said to have closed dull; and for the particulars of sales of all kinds, during the past week, reference is made to our review of the wholesale market.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Wholesale Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 14.

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dull during the week: three vessels with corn, and three with wheat to Buffalo, and six with corn to Oswego:—not all we have to report as chartered since last review. To-day we heard of the schr Ayr core to Kingston at 6½c; and the barque Arabian, wheat at 8c to Kingston.

WHEAT—Receipts during Spring No. 2 fresh receipts, sold at 73@74c in store; very few sales of any sort. Thursday, same grade went down to 70c, through the intermediate figures, closing heavily; Red Winter, No. 1, in store varying from $1.(94)1.00;—holding firmly at the latter figure next day. On Friday morning Spring No. 2 had received a little, but none fell again—rates being for fresh receipts. Tuesday, same grade declined; Spring was buoyant at commencement, but drooped again: is to-day reported easier, prices being 70@c better. Red Winter, No. 1, in store, fetching $1.05@1.08. It will be seen that so far, the weekly record is a varieties of rises and falls.

To-day sales of White Winter, 3 car loads $1.13, and 2 car loads at $1.12 to store. Red Winter, No. 1, in store, $1.05 and 1.06; 2 car loads $1.07; and all we have to report as chartered since last review. To-day we heard of the schr Ayr core to Kingston at 6½c; and the barque Arabian, wheat at 8c to Kingston.

RYE—Is without change from recent quotations, which we repeat here. Nails—$1.75 @ 100 lbs. Iron—Bar, 3½ @3¾ P lb; Rabbit and Scrolls, 4½@5c P lb. Steel—Plow Steel, 7½@8c; 9 lb Spring Steel, 9@9½c P lb; Cast Steel, 18 @20c P lb.

LEATHER—The tendency of the Leather market is upward, especially for English hemlock, the stock in transit being already sold. Harness Leather has advanced. For the present, we quote:—Oak Sole, 22@24c P lb; Hemlock Sole, 19@20c; Bridle Leather 30@; Collar do., 30@32c; Harness, 26c; Hemlock Kip, 65c; French Kip, 85c; Hemlock Calf, 75@80c; French Calf, 1.00@1.10 per pair; Patent Calf, 1.00@1.10 per pair; Upper Leather, 40@45 P lb.

LIME—The current wholesale quotations are:—Lime, at 90@95c; Cement, $1.30@1.40 P bbl; Plastering Hair 30@35c P bu; Land Plaster, $1.00@1.05; P bbl. Stucco common, 40@50c; fine white, 60@70.

LUMBER—No change to note from Saturday, and expect quotations:

First Clear Dry	$28.00@30.00
Second Clear do	24.00@26.00
Third Clear do	18.00@20.00
Common Dressing, Dressed	16.00@18.00
Siding, Clear, Dressed	17.00@18.00
Common Dressing, Dressed	13.00@15.00
Siding, Clear, Rough	14.00@15.00
Fencing	8.00@10.00
Scantling, 2 by 4 Joists	8.00@9.00
Shingles, 2 ft	1.75@2.00
Shingles, 18 inch	2.50@3.00

MOLASSES & SUGAR—New Orleans Molasses for parcels, N. O. Refined (tyrup 44c; New York & N. Molasses 40c; N. Y. Syrups 65@66c; Cuba Molasses, in hhds 30@35c.

The following are Belcher's quotations:

Golden Syrup	38 lbs. Keg
Amber Syrup	40
B. B. Syrup	40

OILS—Boiled, 1 Bath 65c P gal; Machine 1.20@1.30c; Whale 60c; Lard, prime, 85@90c; Elephant 55c; Sweet 61.10; Neat's foot, 1.00@1.10; Tanner's by bbl 75c; Linseed 65@67½c; Rosin oil, 50c; Palm 70@75c.

PAINTS—White lead, from 10½c Stearine, 11@12½c; Star 10c; Pepper, 10c; Sperm, 40c.

CHEMICALS—Soda, by bbl, 4c; Soda, Sal, in casks, 3½c; Soda, Sal, in kegs, 3½c; Soda, Hearth, in kegs, 3½c; Saltpetre, in kegs, 8½c P lb.

COFFEE—Is 10½@11c; Java 12 P lb; Laguayra, 12½@13½c; Maracaibo, 12½c; Santos, 14@15½c; St. Domingo, 10½c; Cuba 10½c; Common Java, 14½@15½c; O. G. Java, 16@ 17c; Mocha, 19@20c.

CONFECTIONARIES—Assorted stick candy is 12½c P lb; Steam refined do do, 10c P lb; Assorted fancy candies, 30c P lb; Add Gum drops, 5c P lb.

OIL CLOTH—By the carpet, delivered, is quoted as follows:—3 4 and 5 4 Brussels, 45 P Yard; 3 4 Tapestry Brussels, 40c; 3 4 Venetian, 35c; 3 4 Ingrain, 37½c; 3 4 Oil Cloth, 30c; 5 4 do, 37½c.

DRUGS—The following are wholesale cash quotations:

Opium, Turkey, P lb	6.00
Morphia, Acetate	6.00
Morphia, Muriate	6.00
Quinine, Sulphate	2.50
Tartar, Cream	37½
Tartar, Tartaric	75
Indigo, Madras	1.00

DYE WOODS—Logwood, 2@2½c P lb; Fustic, Cuba, clean, 2½@3c; Logwood, chips, 2½@3c; Nicwood, 2½ @3c.

FRUIT—Raisins, P basket, for the Alton, 3.00; 1 quarter, P box, 2.25; French, P box, 1.50; Figs, P lb, 10@ 12½; Dates, P box, 4.5. Apples, green, P bu, 2.50@4; choice cooking, 5.00.

PEACH—Dried, 1.50@1.75 P bu.

PEARS—Dried, 1.50@1.75 P bu.

SUGARS—Cube, in kbls, 8@8½c P lb; New Orleans, kbls, 7½@8c; New York white refined, 8@8½c; New York double refined, 9@9½c. The following are Belcher's prices, as per circular of S. S. Hunter:

Cut Loaf Double Refined	12½@
Cut Loaf Single	12½@
Crushed Refined	12½@
Powdered	12½@
Granulated Refined	11½@
Circle A	11½@
Extra C	11½@
C	11½@
Yellow	10½@

TALLOW—Dull; 6½ is current to day at 6½c.

TEAS—Y. H. 50c; 60@70 P lb; Gunpowder, Gen'l fine 50c; Imperial, 50c; Young Hyson, 50c; Hyson, 50c; Hyson, Superfine, 60@70c; Old Hyson, 50c.

TIMOTHY—Over 5,000 bu sold in course of the week; Holders firm, prices steady, $1.45@ for shipping lots and $1.50@1.55 for seed. No new seed sold at $1.60@.

TOBACCO—Raw now in market and open for inspection. We can make no quotation yet; and for old stock nothing doing just now. Old Crops, leaf wrapper ord. and very common, Old Crop, mixed, N. Y. leaf wrapper, good to fine, Yara, wrapper pressed 12 to 16c, prime Sp.

New Ohio and N. Y. second, 10 to 12c; prime 13 to 21c. Florida wrapper, in bales, 50 to 75c; do in bundles 37½ to 50c.

VARNISHES—May be quoted as follows:—Furniture No. 1, 42 P gallon; No. 2, $1.75 P gal; No. 3, $1.25 P gal; Damar, prime, $1 P gal; Japan, do, $1.50; Coach, do, $2.25.

WHISKEY—Rectified 25 per cent. 20c P gal.

WILLOW WARE—Market baskets, per dozen, 80@85c; Clothes baskets, P doz, 2@2½@; Cradles, P doz, 42½; Cabs, P doz, 32@34; Wagons, P doz, 42@45; Do (extra) P d z, 60@62.

WINES—Port, 42.25@2.50 P gallon; Sherry, 2c. $1.50 and $1 P gall; Madeira, $1.50, $2.75 and $3.50 P gal.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails are $1.75 P dozen; three hoop pails, $2 P doz; Nest tubs, of three, $1.75; Kanakakee, nest of three, $7.50; Measures, P doz, $3@4.00.

WOOL—Market not supplied. Wholesale rates, 42.50 @3.00 P cord, according to quality. Good Beech and Maple averages $2.75; Common, $2.50; Hickory, by carge, $4@4.50.

Chicago Daily Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, 1858.

At Sherman's Cattle Yards, the receipts of stock, since Saturday, have been large. On the 13th, one car Cattle, one car Sheep, and two cars Hogs. On the 15th, two cars Cattle. To-day, 455 Cattle, 161 Hogs, 130 Sheep.

The market is good and active, and sales readily made at rates for Cattle, averaging $3:; for Hogs $5.75

CATTLE—These brought forward are somewhat heavier than the average of the season so far; one lot brought $4.50. After sales to day, there were about 500 head left over.

HOGS—There was a handsome lot of 328 sold this afternoon, averaging 191 as each; being an extra lot, and the heaviest of the season. They brought $4.50 per 100 lbs. The others sold were good, and brought fair prices. About 300 head left over.

SHEEP—For sale, but prices fair. At close this afternoon, 100 left over.

The following are the sales of yesterday and to-day:

SALES OF SEPT. 13.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Av. Wt's.	Price.
Hopkins	Hancock	18	Cattle	1097	3.00
Hale	Miller	5	"	976	2.90
Hughes	"	4	"	1000	3.00
Hughes	"	5	"	1164	3.00
Hughes	Ogburne	14	"	1100	4.00
Allen	Taber	51	Hogs	207	5.75
Allen	Taber	30	"	197	5.75
Livingston	Bly	60	"	190	5.75
Thomas	Mallory	207	"	213	5.75
do	do	107	"	213	5.75
Wright	"	60	"	190	5.75
Cox	Duffin	50	Sheep	80	4.50

SALES OF SEPT. 14.

Preston	Hughes	14	Cattle	997	3.00
Hamilton	Taber	100	Hogs	192	5.87
Hamilton	Taber	100	"	193	5.87
Livingston	Bly	60	"	190	5.75
Ryan	Cook	117	"	201	5.75
Sheppard	Taber	32	"	181	5.87
Sheppard	Taber	13	"	209	5.87
Cox	Duffin	50	Sheep	80	4.50
Adams	Smith	29	"	79	4.00
Hopkins	Hancock	50	"	79	4.00

IMPORTS AT CHICAGO.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN, WEEK ENDING SEPT. 11.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.
Illinois & Michigan Canal	1,250	28,000	200,000	40,000	25,000
Galena and Chi. U. R. R.	1,575	56,000	17,547		4,000
Illinois Central R. R.	1,000	16,100			4,000
Illinois Central R. R.	1,434	101,434	39,453	650	
Rock Island R. R.	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	
Chi. & Mil. R. R.	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	
Chi. & Rock Island R. R.	1,043	23,000	31,000	473	
Aurora Branch R. R.					
Michigan Central R. R.					
Lake Shore	91	500		16,674	
Total	10,421	308,870	270,473	58,000	
Total Flour, bbls					7,575
Grain, bu					737,343

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 11, 1857.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	13,762	6,137
Wheat, bu	68,000	17,547
Corn, bus	170,917	160,934
Oats, bus	2,000	
Barley, bus	2,701	
Total Grain	243,618	178,481
Total Flour, bbls	13,762	6,137

EXPORTS FROM CHICAGO.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 11.

By Lake:	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.
To Buffalo	8,500	129,639	287,719	8,500	
To Kingston		67,651	12,000		
To Ogdensburgh	5,000		13,762		
To Oswego					
To Montreal					
To Toledo	2,000		500		
To Collingwood					
To Detroit			14,626		
To Cleveland					
To Kenosha, R.				16,000	
To Milwaukee					
Total	10,100	194,850	401,084	30,500	

Flour and Grain in Store.

Sept. 11 '58. Sept. 13 '57.

Flour, bbls	4,150	Flour, bbls	7,540
Spring wheat, bu	344,000	Spring wheat, bu	97,000
Red Winter wheat, bu	50,000	Red Winter wheat, bu	
White wheat bu	61,000	White wheat	4,000
Corn, bu	206,000	Corn, bu	12,000
Oats, bu	26,000	Oats, bu	21,000
Barley, bu	24,700	Barley, bu	1,400
Total bbls Flour	4,150	Total bbls Flour	7,540
bu Grain	1,706,449	bu Grain	134,400

Movements of Breadstuffs—Sept. 13.

RECEIPTS BY CANAL AND RAILROAD.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.
I. & M. Can'l	1,127	2,000	64,000	1,000	20	
Rock Island R.	300	13,700	700	500		
Galena R. R.	1,000	5,000	5,000		50	25
C. & M. R. R.	1,000	7,000	4,000			
C. & R. I. R. R.	1,043	23,000	31,000	473		
Lake	5,000	20,000	500	400	50	25
Total	9,470	70,700	105,200	2,373	120	50

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—SEPT. 13.

To Buffalo	300		10,000	
To Kingston			13,000	
To Ogdensburgh				
To Oswego				
To Montreal				
To Canada				
To ———				
Total	300		23,000	

Total for the week, 9,470 bbls flour, 70,700 bu wheat, 105,200 bu corn, 2,373 bu oats, 120 bu barley, 50 bu rye, bbls.

RECEIPTS ..... Sept. 13.
Flour ..... 9,470 Wheat, bu 70,700
Barley ..... 120 Corn, bu 105,200
Rye ..... 50 Oats, bu 2,373
Canal ..... 5,000 Seeds, bu 30,000
Lard, lbs ..... 20,000 P Wool 4,000
Tallow ..... 4,000 Hides 1,200
Furs 250

SHIPPED ..... Sept. 11.
Lumber, M ..... 1,000 Wheat, bu 17,547
Shingles ..... 250,500 Iron, lbs 200
Salt, bbls 3

Insurance.

THE QUAKER CITY INSURANCE CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL $500,000

GEO. H. HART, President.
H R. COODSHALL, Secretary.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Incorporated in 1819. Charter perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL ..... $1,000,000.

Insure against loss and damage by fire on terms adapted to the hazard. Also against perils of the bay of navigation.

HOWARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, corner Lasalle and South Water streets. sep8m3-y

Chicago Firemen's Insurance Co.

Office N. W. Corner of Lake and Clark-sts., UP STAIRS.

CAPITAL ..... $200,000.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Church, D. P. Bestord, Geo. W. Dole,
S. H. Haddock, J. K. Botsford, Orrington Lunt,
C. H. Farwell, Wm. Ogden, E. Edwards.

THOMAS CHURCH, President.
C. N. HOLDEN, Sec'y. JOS. E. BROWN, Surveyor
sep7 '58 m53-1y

THE MERCHANT'S SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

HAVING A CAPITAL OF $500,000 (with Ourselves Individually Responsible for $500,000, fully paid in, according to the charter of the Company, and the laws of the State of Illinois) is prepared to receive deposits, discount paper, buy and sell exchange, and do a general Banking business.

They will receive Money for Accumulation, or with the privilege reserved to draw part or the whole at any time. The amount is deposited for a term of years; receive and present Drafts by authority of the depositor. Corporations and Individuals, or also Policy Holders, Drafts and acceptances payable at the Company's office, at the current rates of Exchange at maturity, and will make collections on favorable terms. Interest allowed.

OFFICE—Corner of Lasalle and Water streets.

DIRECTORS.

N. D. Ogden, W. Sweezey, Henry Farnham,
Jon. Sturges, D. L. Boit, J. H. Dunham,
Wm. Ogden, Jr., Geo. Manierre, Jr., Wm. Stuart,
John H. Foster, Geneva Sturges, Benjamin Ayer,
Jonathan Burr, Jr.

D. L. Boit, Cashier and Sec'y. sep8-m3m

PEORIA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE Company, of Peoria.

CAPITAL ..... $500,000.
Paid up in Cash ..... $300,000.

MARINE AND FIRE RISKS UNDERWRITTEN ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID AT THEIR AGENCY.

J. AUG. WRIGHT, Agent.
ap25 6m-1858 186 South Water street, Chicago.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $10,000,000
Paid up Capital, and Assets over 3,000,000

Policies issued at the lowest rates of premium.

Pamphlets, explanatory of the principles of Life Insurance as adopted by this Company, may be had at the office of the undersigned.

CORNELIUS CALVIN—Good to strolee well as 6250.70; or, dicney 61500, demand Sight.

BOARD OF REFERENCE.

Wm. B. Ogden, Esq., Wm. H. Brown, Esq.
E. W. Willard, Esq., Wm. Lamson, Esq.
E. I. Wilcox, Esq., Gen. W. L. Ogden.

JOHN B. KINZIE, Agent.
Canal Collector's Office, Chicago, Sept. 20 5. mar29

THE OLD ESTABLISHED NORTH-WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, of Oswego.

ARE ISSUING POLICIES ON HULLS, Cargoes and Freight Lists, at LOWEST RATES. First class Fire Risks taken in limited amount.

This Company, entere upon the session of 1856 with a large surplus in excess of any time since its organization in 1834. We offer to merchants and bankers an undoubted security and on as good terms as the other responsible office.

JAS. PLATT, Pres't.
S. B. LYDLOW, Sec'y.

MASON & CO., Agents,
ap14-6m-58 No. 48 Water st., Board's Building.

THE PHOENIX INSURANCE CO., OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

Office, 149 South Water Street,

Authorized Capital, $50,000 | Paid in and secured, 175,000

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
J. P. Alexander, John L. Nichols,
C. C. Walker, A. Edwards,
Hiram B. Smith.

ADVISORY DIRECTORS:
J. S. Brayton, G. H. Hazleton,
Wm. Stuart, Wm. Ogden.

A. EDWARDS, President.
R. C. WILDER, Secretary.
GEO. P. HASTINGS, General Agent
LEWIS E. RUNDELL, City Surveyor.
☞ Fire, Marine and Inland Navigation Insurance.

WESTERN MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION. Chicago, Ill.

Local Office—No. 32 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois. This Association is now ready to receive applications for membership and insurance upon the lives of members, and is prepared to promptly pay the benefits to all members that may become entitled thereto.

Edward Boyle, Franklin Wallace, J. W. Gross,
C. Walker, H. H. Woodworth, E. Edwards,
C. W. Hunnewell.
Edward Boyle, President. C. W. Hunnewell, Secretary.
E. Hawkins, Actuary and General Agent.
HARVEY D. COLVIN, } Trus ees.
B. W. ROSS, }
32 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.
S. H. Gurney, Local Secretary. sep7-3y.

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They will receive Money for Accumulation, or with the privilege reserved to draw part or the whole at any time. The amount is deposited for a term of years; receive and present Drafts by authority of the depositor. Corporations and Individuals, or also Policy Holders, Drafts and acceptances payable at the Company's office, at the current rates of Exchange at maturity, and will make collections on favorable terms. Interest allowed.

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JOHN B. KINZIE, Agent.
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B. W. ROSS, }
32 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.
S. H. Gurney, Local Secretary. sep7-3y.

MARINE NEWS.

LAKE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED EVANSTON, 12th.—Bound Up—Bark Republic; schrs St. Andrews, Gem, Gerrit Smith, Peralan, Grace Murray.

Bound Down—Bark Merriman; schooners Matt Root, Oneida Chief, George Worthington, J. W. Sargeant Rouse.

Bound Up, 13th—Prop Prairie State; bark Jesse Hoyt; brig Banner; schrs Miranda, Potomac.

Bound Down—Brig Empire State; schrs Hubbard, Procter, H. L. Whitman.

PASSED THE WELLAND CANAL.—Found West, Sept. 10th.—Schrs S Richmond, Lewis Wells. On the 11th—Prop's Lady of the Lake, Prairie State; schrs Ontario, Flight, St. Andrews, Albion, Nelson.

Found Ea, Sept. 10th—Barque Norman; schooners Australia, Olivia. On the 11th—Propeller Vermont; barque Stevens; brig Chrysolana; schooners Bay Queen, Mary, Elk.

ARRIVED AT PORTS BELOW FROM CHICAGO.—At Buffalo, 11-13th—Props Prairie State, Sheboygan, B. A Stanard, R. Shepard; 207 rs A Scott, Dauntless, Oriole.

At Oswego 10th—Schooner B R Lamson.

CLEARED FROM PORTS FOR CHICAGO.—Buffalo 11-13th—Schrs Live Yankee, Lookout, Valeria, 300 bbls 3 R, Sanderson, 300 ton's coal, Baxter.

At Cleveland, 10-11th—Schooner C E Roberts, 400 tons coal.

WEATHER—Cloudy and rainy. Wind S.

Disasters.

SURE.—The Milwaukee Daily Wisconsin, of the 13th, says:—"The little schooner R. Iverson, Capt. Sheldon, was overlooged about twenty five miles off Centreville, on Friday, the 3d inst. The crew remained on her until Sunday morning, by which time she had drifted within sight of the Mich'gan shore. The Rover was owned by J Myer, of Milwaukee, and was loaded with wood and lumber for Chicago. She was about six years old, and is worth perhaps $500 or $600.

Miscellaneous.

THE NORTH AMERICA.—Mr. Clark has succeeded in raising the wreck of the burnt propeller North America and it was yesterday towed down to Clark's dry dock. The hull is so badly burned as to be worthless, but the machinery is uninjured, in tolerably good order.—Ohio Tribune, 13th.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ..... Sept. 14.

Stmr Travelby, Fish, Milwaukee, 400 empty bbls, 6 passengers, 223 bbls beer, 5 bxs fish.

Prop Chicago, Hamilton, Oswego, 65 m lumber.

Prop C Mears, Ryerson, Buffalo, 140 tons mdse, 17 kegs butter.

Prop Adriatic, Marsden, Pair Marquette, 100 bbls whitefish.

Prop Oriental, Briggs, Buffalo, 350 tons mdse.

Prop Planet, Pendleton, Port Sarnia, 500 chs wood, 600 R R ties, 5 bags wheat.

Schr Fred Hanson, Hanson, St Jo, 8 cds wood, 70 bx potatoes.

Schr B H Bob, Peterson, Pt Sauble, 14 cds bolts, 13 m lumber.

Schr S M Shoyer, Hayden, Muskegon, 50 m lumber.

Schr Chas Scott, Robinson, Pt Sheldon, 30 m lumber, do.

Schr Wm Wallace, Dougherty, Grand Haven, 64,157 feet lumber.

Schr Massillon, Gallin, Hicksville, Ohio, 300 cds wood.

Schr Ocean Bird, Atherson, Port Sarnia, 300 cds wood.

Schr Telegraph, Monroe, Grand Haven, 60 m lumber.

Schr Sterling and Sweepstakes, Pelr Island, 100 cds bolts.

Schr Scotland, Ogdendale, Grand River, 100 m lumber.

Schr Sarah Bell, Bell, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber, 200 bbls fish in shiners.

Schr Wm Brown, Traverse Bay, 300 m lumber, 15 cds wood.

Schr Abraham, Boyce's Pier, 75 m lumber, 30 cds wood.

Schr Copper City, Goit, Muskegon, 100 cds wood.

Schr Pine Forest, Isaacs, Du Pier, 160 m lumber.

Schr Pauline, Lamlard, Manistee, 100 m lumber.

Schr Julia, Holmes & Matthewson, 40 m shingles, 40 cds wood.

Schr Mary Gibbs, Muskegon, 80m lumber.

Schr Magic McNamara, Grand Haven, 64 m lumber.

Schr Tempest, Newton, White Lake, 30 m lumber, 40 bbls whitefish.

Schr Three Bells, Teed, Kalamazoo, 40 m lumber.

Schr Three Brothers, Fisher, Pt Sheldon, 150 m lumber.

Schr J Harvey, McIntosh, Green Bay, 199 m lumber.

Schr Ocean Bird, Atherson, Port Sarnia, 300 cds wood.

Schr R Bates, Brown, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.

CLEARED ..... Sept. 14

Prop Traveller, Fish, Milwaukee, mdse.

Prop Chicago, Hamilton, Oswego, mdse.

Prop Oriental, Briggs, Buffalo, mdse.

Prop Planet, Pendleton, Port Sarnia, mdse.

Schr Fred Hanson, Hanson, St Jo, 8 cds wood, 70 bx potatoes.

Schr B H Bob, Peterson, Pt Sauble, 14 cds bolts, 13 m lumber.

Schr S M Shoyer, Hayden, Muskegon, 50 m lumber.

Schr Chas Scott, Robinson, Pt Sheldon, 30 m lumber, do.

Schr Wm Wallace, Dougherty, Grand Haven, 64,157 feet lumber.

Schr Massillon, Gallin, Hicksville, Ohio, 300 cds wood.

Schr Ocean Bird, Atherson, Port Sarnia, 300 cds wood.

Schr Telegraph, Monroe, Grand Haven, 60 m lumber.

Schr Scotland, Ogdendale, Grand River, 100 m lumber.

Schr Sarah Bell, Bell, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber, 200 bbls fish in shiners.

Schr Wm Brown, Traverse Bay, 300 m lumber, 15 cds wood.

Schr Abraham, Boyce's Pier, 75 m lumber, 30 cds wood.

Schr Copper City, Goit, Muskegon, 100 cds wood.

Schr Pine Forest, Isaacs, Du Pier, 160 m lumber.

Schr Pauline, Lamlard, Manistee, 100 m lumber.

Schr Julia, Holmes & Matthewson, 40 m shingles, 40 cds wood.

Schr Mary Gibbs, Muskegon, 80m lumber.

Schr Magic McNamara, Grand Haven, 64 m lumber.

Schr Tempest, Newton, White Lake, 30 m lumber, 40 bbls whitefish.

Schr Three Bells, Teed, Kalamazoo, 40 m lumber.

Schr Three Brothers, Fisher, Pt Sheldon, 150 m lumber.

Schr J Harvey, McIntosh, Green Bay, 199 m lumber.

Schr Ocean Bird, Atherson, Port Sarnia, 300 cds wood.

Schr R Bates, Brown, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.

CLEARED ..... Sept. 14

Prop Traveller, Fish, Milwaukee, sundries.

Prop Chicago, Hamilton, Oswego, mdse.

Prop Oriental, Briggs, Buffalo, 13,155 bus corn.

Bark Adelaide Miner, Buffalo, 19,155 bus corn.

Bark Arabia, Calder, Kingston, 16,000 bus wheat.

Bark Arabia, Calder, Kingston, 16,000 bus wheat.

Brig Portland, Allen, Kingston, 20,000 bus wheat.

Brig Portland, Allen, Kingston, 20,000 bus wheat.

Brig Prairie State, Sheboygan, mdse.

Brig Columbia, McPherson, Petoskey, light.

Brig Columbia, McPherson, Petoskey, light.

Brig Empire State, Kingston, light.

Brig Robt Burns, Moore, Oconto, light.

Brig Robt Burns, Moore, Oconto, light.

Brig Robt Burns, Moore, Oconto, light.

Brig R H Hall, Peterson, Muskegon, light.

Brig R H Hall, Peterson, Muskegon, light.

Schr Arrow, Wright, St Joseph, light.

Schr Arrow, Wright, St Joseph, light.

Schr C G Gray, Brown, St Joseph, light.

Schr C G Gray, Brown, St Joseph, light.

Schr Speed, Mortimer, Muskegon, light.

Schr Speed, Mortimer, Muskegon, light.

Schr Gertrude, Edwards, Muskegon, light.

Schr Gertrude, Edwards, Muskegon, light.

Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, light.

Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, light.

Schr Storm Fight, Canfield, Trav rse City, light.

Schr Storm Fight, Canfield, Trav rse City, light.

Schr Mary, Mungo, Muskegon, light.

Schr Mary, Mungo, Muskegon, light.

Schr Magic, McNamara, Grand Haven, light.

Schr Magic, McNamara, Grand Haven, light.

Schr Louis, Abraham, Boyce's Pier, light.

Schr Louis, Abraham, Boyce's Pier, light.

Schr Wm Bartlett, Batchion, Two Rivers, 16 bales provisions.

Schr Scotland, Clydesdale, Grand River, light.

Schr Scotland, Clydesdale, Grand River, light.

Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, light.

Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, light.

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